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Tokyoites Hit Hard In Heavy Downpour

Raid Shelter, Shack Dwellers Flooded and Blown Out—Traffic Disrupted

The two-day downpour on Thursday and Friday wrought havoc throughout the metropolis, especially to raid shelter and tin shack dwellers. With heavy rain and high wind, the shelters were submerged, water seeped in under the floor of houses and tin shacks were partially destroyed.

The downtown districts were usual victims to rains and floods but with most of the houses in Honjo and Mukojima gone with the raids, there was practically no damage here. However, in the uptown sections, the inadequate roofing of shelters and temporary houses caused a great deal of discomfort.

The police department is trying to get more details of the damage through wireless as other means of communication have been disrupted. The people are asked to be especially careful of their food and drink as a preventive measure against dysentery and typhus which are prone to break out after such floods.

Many Houses Inundated

According to information received up till noon Friday from various police stations in the different wards among others, Kojimachi reported 14 houses flooded under the floor and 150 tin shacks inundated, Otsuka, 64 shelters and 14 tin shacks inundated while the Motofuji Police Station reported 350 flooded houses. In Harajuku, the water came up above the floor level in three houses, while in Nakano 270 shelters were flooded. In Hachioji 42 houses were partially submerged with the water coming up above the flooring and 660 houses were flooded under the floor while there was a landslide at two places.

Water came above the floor level in 350 houses in Mikawajima and below the floor level in 300 homes. Also three vegetable gardens with a total acreage of about eight acres were washed away. The Komatsukawa Police Station reported 450 houses inundated while the Terajima Police Station reported the all-high number of 1,230 houses flooded under the flooring. Altogether the water rose above the floor level in 220 houses, 4,471 houses were inundated under the floors, and 4,913 tin shacks and other buildings deluged with rain.

Besides the damage caused to houses, schedules for trains and train cars were upset and traffic totally suspended between certain points in and around the metropolis. At 2 p.m. Friday traffic at the following places was still not in operation.

Elevated Lines:
- Nambu Line—between Kawasakai and Shirite
- Yokohama Line—between Aihara and Hachioji
- Tsurumi Line—between Tsurumi Ono and Hamakawasaki

Suburban Lines:
- Keio Electric Tram—between Higashi Hachioji and Kitano
- Tobu Main Line—between Nishiarai and Kitasenju
- Tobu and Kameido Line—between Kameido and Hikifune

Many rivers in Kanagawa River were swollen as a result of the downpouring rains. The Sagami River rose 1.7 meters and the Kaname River was 2.5 meters higher than usual, while over 100 chobu, 250 acres, of paddyfields were inundated.

Kaname River Overflows

Also in Kaname Mura, about 100 meters of the Kaname River banks collapsed about 1 a.m. Friday. With the muddy waters overflowing, one house collapsed, six were half destroyed, 108 houses submerged, one bridge washed away and one person was reported missing.

Due to the rain, traffic between Hiratsuka and Hadano was cut off.

The heavy rains since Thursday night caused the Tsurumi River in Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama to overflow at its mouth and due to this about 1,000 homes in this vicinity were inundated. The water came up over one feet above the floors but no loss of human lives or animals was caused.

Emergency food rations for four meals were given by Yokohama City and at present work on draining the water is being done as quickly as possible.

Peru Cabinet Quits

Domei

LIMA, Peru, October 5.—The Peruvian Government resigned en bloc yesterday following the crisis created by the earlier resignation of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister declared that the Cabinet had taken the final step after several members of the Upper Chamber protested against the decision to continue the old financial policies.

Five Tokyo Newspapers Slated to Be Censored By Allied Headquarters

The fact that pre-censorship will be in effect for five Japanese newspapers in the Metropolis, the Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri-Hochi, Nippon Sangyo Keizai and the Tokyo Shimbun, by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces in Japan, as from October 9, was revealed to the representatives of these papers at a meeting with Lt. Peters, of the censorship section of the same headquarters at 11 a.m. Friday. The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied forces, it is recalled, on September 14 started censorship on the news of the Domei News Agency.

525,000 U.S. Workers Absent From Jobs

Coast-to-Coast Labor Strikes Spreading; Pay Cut Said Main Reason

As labor disputes from coast to coast made almost 500,000 workers idle in the United States another 60,000 workers and longshoremen went on strike on Friday in New York hampering the port's shipping, according to a San Francisco report. The War Shipping Administration said that troop movements also' were being hampered.

All in all the Associated Press estimated that some 525,000 workers all over the country were absent from their jobs because of strikes

While the mounting strife over labor issues brought a new high for the year in the number of idle, Eric Johnson, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, conferred with President Truman. He said that both management and labor will have to use their heads to solve the present situation.

The basis of most of these disputes lies in the fact that the unions refuse to take a cut in their pay now that they are working fewer hours. They want 52 hours pay for 40 hours work. This amounts to a 30 per cent wage increase on the basis of a shorter week work.

Meanwhile, defiance of the government seizure of the strike-bound oil plants developed. The spokesman for the large Texas and Indiana Oil Workers' Union, CIO, indicated that they were prepared to test the government's seizure power.

J. Ford, Port Arthur, Texas union leader asserted: "There is no law that compels anyone to work against his will and this cannot be interpreted as defiance of the United States Government."

As the nation awaits to see if the government seizure will restore normal production of gasoline, strikes are taking a heavy toll of the automotive, shipping, coal, lumber and steel industries.

Also a nation-wide work stoppage of four hours duration is scheduled for Friday afternoon in the telephone industry.

BRITISH SEEK PUBLIC'S AID

Singapore Proclamation Aims to Ease Arrest of Collaborationists

A proclamation issued in Singapore on Thursday outlined the procedure by which the public may help the British military authorities to bring about the arrest of persons who collaborated with the Japanese, according to a New Delhi report on Friday. Special courts are being set up to open inquiries into collaborationist offenses.

Another report said that Lieutenant General Roberts who has set up his headquarters at Kuala Lumpur is to make investigations about the charges of pro-Japanese activities among certain prominent personalities.

Meanwhile, all Japanese signs and notices in Singapore are to be removed and the British military administration have authorized the formation of special guards to assist in the removal of Japanese signs and notices.

King George Receives Bevin

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was received by King George in Buckingham Palace on Friday and gave His Majesty an account of the recent session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, according to a London report.

China Abolishes Censorship

The Chinese Government announced on Wednesday the abolition of the wartime censorship and said that journalists in China will from now on be responsible for themselves instead of to the Government, according to a Chungking report.

No Final Agreement Made by 5 Ministers

Molotov Does Not "Despair" Despite Breakdown of First Session

Domei

LONDON, October 3.—At a press conference this morning, Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov said that the Council of Foreign Ministers had agreed on expediting the work of the Reparations Commission in Germany, Austrian questinos, and "certain other questions."

Mr. Molotov added that no final decisions were reached on these points, but made it clear that despite the breakdown in the first session of council, he did not despair of the future of collaboration between the great Allied powers;

"The Soviet delegation looks with hope to the future and hopes that it is the desire of all to strengthen the collaboration of our peoples", Molotov asserted.

He based the Soviet case for the elimination of France and China from discussions of the Balkan treaties on the contention that the ministers could not overrule decisions taken by heads of the three great Allied powers at Potsdam.

Holding his press conference after the one held by the United States, Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, Mr. Molotov said that any verbal agreement reached by the council for the inclusion of France and China in these deliberations has not been signed by the delegates.

He also contended that adoption of the Soviet proposals for excluding France and China from the Balkan treaties would have created "a more favorable atmosphere" and permitted the three ministers to spend more time trying to arrive at compromise solutions on open questions.

Mr. Molotov expressed regret that the question of the Allied Control Council for Japan was not among the matters discussed by the Foreign Ministers.

Byrnes to Report to Nation

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, on Friday night will take to the radio to report to the United States on the failures and the accomplishments of the adjourned Foreign Ministers meeting in London, according to a San Francisco report. Less than 24 hours after his return from London the Secretary is scheduled to make a 30-minute speech starting at 9:30 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Friday.

URGES U.S. PREPAREDNESS

Mitscher Outlines Strength of Postwar Navy to War Vets

Domei

CHICAGO, October 5.—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Deputy Chief of the Naval Operations for Air, told veterans of the foreign war meeting here on October 2 that America must remain strongly armed to "win peace."

He said: "I am never tired of telling how carrier supremacy assisted in the defeat of Japan." He stated now that the war has been won, there is no secret in stressing that carrier supremacy will be devoted fully to insuring peace.

In outlining the plans of naval aviation for postwar years he declared:

"We should maintain a strong, virile aircraft industry capable of turning out large numbers of the most advanced types of planes on short notice. We should train each year 3,000 naval aviators and 2,000 air crewmen."

He also said that aircraft carriers including the mighty 45,000-ton flattops of the USS Midway class should be policing the oceans of the world at all times.

Vice-Admiral Mitscher continued: "Now with a postwar navy such as this, with marine corps and an army of sufficient size and adequate strength and obviously an adequate air power we will be in the position to maintain peace."

Italian Foreign Head Shot

Domei

ROME, October 3.—A shot was fired at Italian Foreign Minister Alcide de Gaspari near Saint Angelo bridge here as he was driving today to the last meeting of the Italian Consultative Assembly, the Italian Foreign Office announced. He was unhurt though the car window was shattered.

Biddle Given Court Post

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Francis Biddle was appointed the United States' member of the International Military Tribunal which held its first meeting on October 3 in Berlin. Russia's member is Johann T. Nickichenko.

67,800 Naval Personnel Demobilized in September, MacArthur H.Q. Informed

More than 67,800 Japanese naval officers and men were demobilized in September, the Liaison Committee for Japanese Army and Navy has reported to General MacArthur's headquarters. This leaves a remainder of 119,129 as of October 2, broken down as follows: 9,998 officers; 6,151 special service and warrant officers; 102,980 petty officers and men.

Overseas Japanese En Route for Home

1,500 From Pacific Isles Due In Uraga Today; Others To Arrive Soon

A fleet of war vessels bearing thousands of demobilized servicemen and Japanese nationals from formerly Japanese occupied islands in the Pacific is expected to arrive shortly at Uraga, it was revealed by the Yokosuka Naval Station.

According to reports reaching the same naval station, the Hikawa Maru with a batch of some 1,500 army and naval forces is scheduled to arrive at the port on October 7 from Mille Island in the Marshall Group.

Other vessels scheduled to reach Uraga in the near future are as follows:

The Taikai Maru is returning from Minamitorishima with 2,500 on October 10, the Chitose Maru from the Ogasawara Islands with 1,000 on October 15, the Uku Maru with 200 from an undisclosed place on October 16, the Takasago Maru with 1,400 from Wake Island on October 21, No. 19 transport with 300, No. 20 transport with 300 and No. 106 coast-defense ship with 300 from Palau Island on the same day, the Hibiki, a destroyer, with 200 from Yap Island on October 25, the Hosho, an aircraft carrier, with 900, No. 126 coast-defense ship with 170 from undisclosed places on October 28 and the Amami, coast-defense ship, with 180 from Maloelap Island in the Marshall Group.

LT. COL. ETHEL DECORATED

Wins Second Bronze Star Medal; Saw Action on Leyte

WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO—A Bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster representing his second Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Willis G. Ethel of Bisbee, Arizona, of the 1st Cavalry Division. As Division Adjustant General he landed in the initial assault on the Japanese-held Leyte and despite frequent enemy aerial attacks and incessant tropical rains, he so ably directed the work of his section that all orders and publications were speedily disseminated throughout the command.

Lieutenant Colonel Ethel was graduated from the Bisbee High School and later attended the University of Arizona. He was secretary of the Arizona Corporation Commission for four years until his entrance into the Army. Since December 26, 1944, he has been G-1 of the Division on the staff of Major General William C. Chase, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division. He wears the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon with bronze stars for the New Guinea, the Admiralties, Leyte and the Luzon campaigns and the Philippines Liberation Ribbon with two stars.

His wife, Mrs. Ida Mae Ethel, resides at 1132 West Cotton Street, El Paso, Texas, and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ethel in Bisbee.

Russian Marshal Decorated

Domei

LONDON, October 5.—The Moscow Radio said on Thursday that Marshal Alexander Vasilovsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces that invaded Manchuria and former Chief of the Soviet General Staff, has been awarded a Gold Star medal for his "conduct of operations against Japanese imperialism."

Lung Yun Relieved

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 3.—General Lung Yun, since 1927 Governor of Yunnan, the Chinese province bordering on Burma has been relieved of his post.

Wang Leaves London

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, who represented his Government at the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, left the British capital on October 3 for Calcutta and from there will fly to China, according to a New Delhi report on Thursday.

Japanese Prisoners Are Sent to Omori

Tojo to Be Sent There Later; German, Filipinos, Burmese, Others in Y'hama

Supreme Allied Headquarters announced on Friday that 21 major Japanese prisoners have been moved from Yokohama prison to the Omori Prisoner-of-War Camp. The move took place at 9:30 Friday.

Topping the list was Lt. Gen Masaharu Homma, Japanese Commander in the Philippines at the time of the Bataan death-march. Seven of the Pearl Harbor cabinet were involved. They are Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance; Sadaichi Suzuki, Minister Without Portfolio; Admiral Shigetaro Shimada; Rear Admiral Ken Terashima; Nobosuke Kishi; and Michiyo Iwamura.

Col. Kinji Suzuki, Commanding Officer of Shinagawa Prisoner-of-War Camp, was transferred along with two others, Dr. Hisakichi Tokuda and Sgt Tokio Tobeta, who had been in authority at this camp.

Others moved were James S. Sakaki, chief civilian interpreter at Ofuna prison camp; Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, Black Dragon Society; Lt. Col. Seiichi Ohta,, Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, Commanding General in the Philippines during occupation; Yasutaka Ueda, head of Japanese Geo-Political Institute; Gunzo Miura, Japanese soldier Akira Nagahama, Kempei Commander in the Philippines, Shigeru Osanae, Japanese civilian and Gen. Kenji Doihara, who replaced Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama as commanding the 1st Japanese General Army, when the latter recently committed suicide.

General Hideki Tojo, now at the 43rd Field Hospital, Yokohama, will probably be moved to Omori at a later date.

It will, however, have American standards of cleanliness in the matter of blankets, preparation of food, policing, and sanitation. The camp is commanded by Lt. Col. A. L. Selby, 1114 8th Ave., Fargo, North Dakota. Col. Selby's executive office: Capt. F. J. Norton of Rutlar Vermon. Boh officers are assigned to the 579th AAA AW on, 35th AAA Group.

Included among the prisoners remaining at the Yokohama prison are Col. Joseph Meisinger, Police Attache, German Embassy; Jorge B. Vargas, puppet ambassador from the Philippines to Japan; Dr. Thein Maung, puppet Burmese ambassador to Japan; Josias Van Dienst, Benigno S. Aquino, president of the puppet Philippine National Assembly, Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines; Jose Laurel, III, his son, ex-USAFFE officer accused of desertion; Mahendra Partrap, president of "Aryan Army," Indian quisling organization in Japan; and propagandists American Mark Lewis Streeter, Australian John Holland, Sgt. John Provoo, and Lily Abegg.

PATTON RELIEVED OF POST

Charged With Lack of Speed in De-Nazifying Bavarian Area

General George S. Patton, who was relieved of his command of the Third Army and head of the Bavarian occupation zone by General Dwight Eisenhower, on Wednesday said he still believed he had carried out General Eisenhower's orders, with vigor and loyalty, according to a San Francisco dispatch. General Patton was relieved of his command after he had admitted keeping some Nazis in power.

The General now finds himself a fighting man who has been relegated to a death job with a paper army. Relieved by General Eisenhower after charges that he was slow about de-Nazifying the Bavarian area, General Patton was pleasant and smiling as he met correspondents.

The General was quoted by correspondents as welcoming the command of the 15th Army which General Eisenhower transferred him. His new job will be to supervise the writing of the history of the American campaign of Germany. The General has long been interested in military history and the study of tactics. Also he writes poetry.

Two Transports Loading

The USS Grundy today loaded 87 officers and 1,420 enlisted men of the 43rd Division at Yokohama's Central Pier, and was scheduled to sail for San Francisco 24 hours after completion of loading. The USS Maguffin is scheduled to begin loading today at South Pier, Yokohama. Fifty air force officers, 800 AF enlisted men, and 27 officers and 715 enlisted men from ground force units will comprise the passenger list.

Government Studying Concrete Steps to End Secret Police System

Concerning concrete steps to be taken for the abolition of the secret police system demanded by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, officials of the Home, Justice, Foreign and Education Ministries and the Board of Information met in conference Friday afternoon. Furthermore, a notice was issued by the Director of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry, to prefectural police department chiefs and others concerned with special policing duties to remain in their respective positions and execute their duties until concrete measures are decided upon in view of the far-reaching consequences which would result subsequent to the sudden abolition of all such organs.

Political Prisoners To Be Freed Shortly

Allied Headquarters' Demand Of Liberation to Affect 3,000 by October 10

Three thousand political prisoners will be released by October 10 according to the demand made by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces, reports the Asahi.

Of those men to be released about 150 are serving their sentences, 34 are still under trial, about 20 are held in Preventive Detention Offices, while more than 2,000 are under the so-called protective surveillance.

Legal procedures for releasing those prisoners may not be completed by the date fixed by the Allied authorities, but according to Justice Ministry authorities, there are means for setting them free even without the required legal steps.

Political prisoners to be released by October 10 are many noted Socialist and proletariat leaders. Among those serving their sentences are Kunio Oka at Tama Prison, former Count Yoshi Hijikata at Tama Prison, Fusa Kutsumi at Wakayama Prison, Shojiro Kasuga at Miyaki Prison, Toshio Futami at Miyagi Prison, and Genji Miyamoto at Abashiri Prison.

Incarcerated at Preventive Detention Offices are Kaichi Tokuda, Yoshio Shiga, Shiro Mitamura and others while those under protective surveillance are Gaku Sano, Teishin Nabevama, Kazuo Fukumoto, Seigen Tanaka and Jokichi Kazama.

Professor Goro Niwa of Jiyu Gakuin who was arrested on March 26, and Teru Takakura, author, who was nabbed on November 24 last year, are among the 43 now under investigation.

Kanju Kato, Hitoshi Yamakawa, Katsuji Arahata, Mosaburo Suzuki, Itsuro Kosaka and Yoshio Kuroda have appealed their cases to the Appelate Court, and are now on bail. Sanji Nozaka, who is now at Moscow, is sought by the Government.

CHINA'S 5-YEAR PLAN SET

Aims at Industrial Reconstruction And Redevelopment of Trade

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 6.—The Chinese Minister of Economic Affairs outlined a five-year industrial reconstruction plan by which China hopes to redevelop trade and become a major Power in the world market.

The Minister said China would welcome and facilitate foreign assistance for the plan which would aim at largescale production and modern communications in large cities. Power station and new basic industries would be established and clothing production intensified under the plan.

He also declared that agrarian production would be encouraged and at the end of the five-year period, agricultural production would exceed industrial output in value.

Churchill Back in London

Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived at Hampden Airdrome on Friday following his holiday in Italy and southern France, according to a London report.

Gurkhas Enter Moulmein

Gurkhas of the Indian 17th Division have now entered Moulmain, the third largest town in Burma, and the last to be held by the Japanese, according to a London report on Friday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Saturday.

Fine with easterly winds and cloudy at times. Morning and evening cool.

Baron Shidehara Gets Imperial Command To Organize Cabinet

Using Foreign Minister's Residence as H.Q. to Form His Government

An Imperial command to form a new Cabinet succeeding the Higashikuni Cabinet was given to Baron Kijuro Shidehara, former Foreign Minister and former Deputy Prime Minister, Saturday.

Answering the summons from the Imperial Palace, Baron Shidehara proceeded to the Palace at 12:30 p.m. the same day and conferred with Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Following this, Baron Shidehara was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 1:20 p.m. and was given the Imperial command to organize a succeeding Cabinet.

Baron Shidehara proceeded to the Foreign Minister's official residence immediately upon returning from the Imperial Palace.

With the Foreign Minister's official residence as the new Cabinet formation headquarters, Baron Shidehara started to organize his cabinet.

The senior statesmen's conference was not convened this time to select the new Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yoshida called on General Douglas MacArthur at 5 p.m. on Friday. Mr. Yoshida then called on Lieutenant, General Richard Sutherland, Chief-of-Staff of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, and submitted a report to him concerning the circumstances that had caused the Higashikuni Cabinet to resign.

After his withdrawal from the Supreme Allied Headquarters, Foreign Minister Yoshida called on Marquis Kido in the Imperial Palace at 6 p.m. and withdrew at 6:25 p.m. Again, Mr. Yoshida called on Marquis Kido at 6:55 p.m. and left the Imperial Palace at 7:10 p.m.

New Premier's Career

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, holder of the Junior Grade of the Second Court Rank and the First Class Order of Merit, is a member of the House of Peers and is accorded treatment as a Minister of State.

Baron Shidehara was born in Osaka in August 1872. He was graduated from the English Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1895.

After he passed the civil service examination he joined the Foreign Office.

He was Consul at Antwerp and Fusan. He became Director of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office. Then he served abroad. He was Counselor at the Embassy in Britain and in France. He became Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands and then Minister to Denmark.

Returning home, he became Foreign Vice-Minister. Later he was appointed Ambassador to the United States. Then he was made a Baron.

At the Washington Conference which was subsequently held he was a delegate together with Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato and Prince Iyesato Tokugawa. He was appointed Foreign Minister in 1924, in 1930, and in 1932. He was appointed a member of the House of Peers in 1939. The Baron once was Deputy Prime Minister.

Acheson, Braden Confer

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of State, held a conference with Spruille Braden, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State, last Saturday. Later, Mr. Braden visited Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State.

China, Turkey Ratify Charter

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—China and Turkey deposited with the State Department on September 28 their instruments of ratification of the United Nations Charter and the annexed statute of the International Court of Justice.

Cubs Win Again

Domei

DETROIT, October 5.—The Chicago Cubs nosed out the Detroit Tigers in a close 3 to 0 game on the latter's home grounds today thereby leading the World Series now with two wins to the Tigers one.

U.S. Navy Promoting Officers

The United States navy announced on Friday that some 60,000 officers are up for promotion in their ranks, according to a Washington report. Most of the men affected had served in their present grade from 18 to 25 months according to ranks.

Big Boon for Japan Seen in Free Press

Will Encourage People to Develop Desire for Individual Liberty, Says Fleisher

You shall know the truth and the truth will set you free. This prediction written centuries ago lies at the basis of the press policies imposed upon Japan by the Allied Occupation authorities, declared Wilfrid Fleisher, Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Herald Tribune and radio commentator in his weekly commentary on October 3.

Press freedom, freedom to publish facts that all people may know the truth and through open discussion arrive at wise and well founded opinions, ranks high among fundamental human rights, cherished by all liberty loving peoples. No true democracy exists unless the citizens are fully acquainted with the fundamentals of the important questions upon which they must make decision.

No sound conclusions can be drawn unless the people understand the basic facts from which those conclusions have been drawn.

That is why the United States in common with all democracies insisted that newspaper men shall not be unfairly handicapped in their search for information and why these nations guard their press against arbitrary interference.

Inform Japanese People

That is also why the American occupation officials are anxious that the Japanese learn the truth about the important issues confronting them. Only through free press, for instance, uncontrolled by the Japanese militarists or ultranationalists, can the people of Japan be given all facts about the cause of war, reasons for Japan's defeat and policies and progress of occupation.

No doubt exists that the old Japanese press despite its enterprise and its aggressiveness failed to serve its purpose properly.

Let us test that statement by a few queries that will show how well or how poorly the old Japanese press kept the public of Japan informed.

First—did it report how the Allied fighting men were treated when they fell captives to the Japanese? Details of starvation, torture and murder of helpless prisoners shocked civilized world when escaped Americans, Chinese or Australians revealed them to the world.

Names of officers who commanded these atrocities and of men who committed them, were specified together with exact locations and precise dates when the atrocities occurred. Such information, well authenticated, was surely legitimate news. How much of it did the Japanese press publish prior to the time when it was ordered to do so by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces?

Second—did the Japanese press expose lies told by the army and navy men who announced lying victories and who reported success that had never been won?

It is part of the responsibility of a press that had never to correct false items. After the fact became known that Japan was being beaten back and that her armies, navy and air forces were unable to stem the advance of the United Nations did the Japanese press condemn the militarists for their false claims?

Silent Japanese Press

Third—did Japanese press condemn those militarists for having caused war which now they admit they never hoped to win? In current interviews, men in extraordinarily high positions profess that they never wanted war and that they always opposed the militarists. Perhaps, they are telling the truth and perhaps they are misrepresenting their beliefs but did the press support such men as fought against the military rule?

Or did the press misrepresent and vilify such men? Is it not true that virtually all important newspapers of Japan joined the hue and cry against the few men who protested against the violation of Japan's national honor?

Fourth—did not the Japanese press as a whole exaggerate and wilfully lie about news in order to discredit foreigners and is it not true that the indecency of certain news treatment by the major papers of the empire was so flagrant as to cause criticsm from the Japanese themselves?

These abuses of the past became so scandalous that in permitting the Japanese newspapers to resume publication, American occupation officials found it necessary to insist on certain restrictions. All news items must observe the truth nor should small and insignificant items be emphasized for propaganda purposes.

The same prohibitions which the Japanese government itself applied against items endangering public peace and order and against discussing army movements without authorization are of course continued but this involves no major shift in the publication policy.

These legitimate restrictions upon press liberty are essential to prevent a return to scandalous practices followed by various circles prior to war. To balance the minor restraints, the Japanese press is free for the first time in its career, to print without fear of censorship, all basic news upon every important national development and to seek out whatever additional material it may desire.

In this fashion, the Japanese people will be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberty and respect for fundamental rights of which press freedom is a vital part.

Nippon Army Disarmed Completely in Nanking, General Liao Reveals

The disarming of the Japanese forces in the Nanking area has been completed, declared General Liao, Commander of the new Sixth Army, according to a Chungking report on Friday. The Chinese army did not encounter even a single obstacle in the course of disarming approximately 70,000 soldiers in the area, General Liao said. The defense works on the outskirts of Nanking have been greatly strengthened following the disarming of the Japanese troops. Another report said that about 20,000 American Marines and soldiers who had been requested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to disarm the Japanese troops in the Tientsin area will be stationed at Tangku, Tasao and Tientsin.

Nippon Bank Closure Said Due to 3 Reasons

U.S. Commentator Says One Aim Is to Crush Power of Financial Oligarchy

Domei

NEW YORK, October 4.—Robert Aura Smith, American commentator, said there are three major reasons for the action of the Allied Supreme Command in taking over 21 of the principal banks in Japan. He explained:

First is the simple fact of tightening economic controls. The occupying force hopes in this way to forstall inflation, to prevent currency manipulation and to return to normal the financial operations within Japan.

Second reason for the action goes somewhat deeper. Seizure of the Japanese banks is part of a long-range program designed to break the grip of the financial oligarchy on Japanese life.

There is in Japan a group of 15 large business houses called the "big eight and the lesser seven." These are those combinations of industry, trade, and finance, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Sumitomo. They are called collectively the zaibatsu.

Their operations have been so interlocked that they could maintain effective control of the entire financial structure of Japan. In that capacity the zaibatsu have been for the past 10 years an immensely important instrument of the Japanese Government.

These business houses have taken up notes issued by the Government, written them on their books as assets and thus enjoyed double capacity of receiving what was in effect Government subsidies while at the same time, underwriting the debt structure of the Government itself.

Naturally, in that way, they have had tremendous political power. The Allied authorities have recognized that the character of the Japanese state cannot be changed unless there is a radical modification of these big business houses.

An accounting of their various properties has already been demanded and now by taking over principal banks, the Allied command has assumed control of some of the important holdings of the zaibatsu.

Third reason for this move is linked to the Japanese colonial policy. Among the banks taken over are very large financial structures such as the Bank of Chosen or Korea and the Bank of Formosa.

These banks were actually engaged in more than mere finance operations. They carried out major functions in administrative control and exploitation in Korea and Formosa.

Status of Korea and Formosa has been changed by the terms imposed on Japan. Korea is to become independent, while Formosa will be restored to China. The administrative reason for the banks of Chosen and Taiwan has therefore ceased to exist and the banks themselves are now in the Allied hands.

Naturally, such action will be greeted in Korea and China as further evidence of Allied faith as it is greeted here as a further indication that the Allied policy of firm enforcement of the surrender terms will be carried out.

Scholarship For Norwegian

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Funds collected by the American Friends of Norway for disposal abroad will be assigned to the American Scandinavian Foundation to establish scholarships to permit Norwegians to study in the United States, it was announced by President Leach of the foundation.

Gen. Ho Arrives in Hanoi

General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army, arrived in Hanoi by air on October 2 accompanied by Major General Robert McClure, Deputy Chief of Staff of the U.S. Forces in China, according to a Chungking report on Friday.

U.S. Newspapers Hail Bank Seizure Order

Savings of Japanese Man in The Street Not Threatened, It Is Claimed

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 5.—A great deal of favorable editorial comment has followed the news of General Douglas MacArthur's order seizing Japanese banks and action on Japanese censorship.

Commenting on the bank seizure, the Washington Evening Star on October 2 points out that the order follows the White House statement on the occupation policy regarding the breaking up of the giant industrial and banking monopolies.

General MacArthur's seizure order thus translates into concrete action one of the most important phases of policy. Most of the banks involved—owned principally by the Government, the Imperial Household and the big monopolistic combines—did no business with the depositors and our occupation authorities have made a special point of assuring the Japanese man in the street that the move does not threaten any of his life savings. It is designed solely to liquidate the financial setup that played such a large role in the imperialistic economic penetration and the militaristic aggression carried out by Japan for more than a generation past.

The St. Louis Dispatch on October 1 says that now that the occupation task of disarming troops and arresting war criminals is well under way, General MacArthur can move from military essentials toward crushing the basic forces that led the country to imperialism and war.

The liquidation of these financial giants ordered by General MacArthur will be a powerful aid in the economic disarmament of Japan and in making possible the creation of a democratic system thereby.

The Nashville Tennessian on October 1 says the banking institutions seized by General MacArthur's order are those which looted Korea, exploited the resources of Manchuria and occupied the provinces of China.

WILL EXPROPRIATE CARS

Government Makes Move to Meet Demands of Allied Forces

In order to meet the demand of the Allied Occupation Forces for motorcars, the Transportation Ministry on October 6 issued regulations for the use and expropriation of motorcars to be effective immediately.

The Government had already offered about 1,000 cars to the Allied forces, but now it has become necessary to supply not only Government and military cars but also cars owned by the general public for private and business purposes.

The regulations authorize the Transportation Minister or prefectural governors to expropriate or use private cars when found necessary to meet the demand of the Allied forces. In the case of private cars, official orders are to be issued, but when the owners are unknown, the order will be issued to those currently in charge of such cars. Owners and others receiving such orders must take steps not to cause any condition that may make the expropriation of cars difficult, not to change the features of cars, move them to other localities, or transfer them to other people. Damage naturally caused by the use or expropriation of cars will be compensated by the Government. When cars are pledged as security for loans, such compensation will be held by the Government.

BRITISH SHIPS AT JAFFA

Lord Gort Discusses Palestine Issue With Arab Leader Alami

Domei

JERUSALEM, October 5.—Two British ships, cruiser Sirus and the destroyer Haydon, on Wednesday anchored off the ports of Jaffa and Tel-Aviv. British naval commander in the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean Vice-Admiral W. G. Tennant was scheduled to hold a conference with British High Commissioner for Palestine Lord Gort.

Lord Gort on October 1 conferred for three hours with Arab leader Mussa Alami who then left for Bagdad where the Arabs are preparing for a full-scale conference dealing with the Palestine problem.

Further units of the British 6th Air-borne Division, comprising of several thousand troops disembarked at Haifa on October 3 as tension between the Arabs and Jews persisted. Troops who arrived aboard the 15,000-ton mail liner Dunnotar Castle were proceeding with full equipment to the barracks somewhere in Palestine.

Gen. Le Clerc Reaches Saigon

General Jacques Le Clerc, Commander of the French Forces in the Far East, arrived at the Saigon airdrome on Friday where he was welcomed by General Craccey and other important civil and military officers according to a Saigon report.

American Legion Urges Erasure of Income Taxes Unpaid by Armed Forces

The American Legion has urged Congress to pass legislation which will cancel all delinquent income taxes owed by the members of the armed forces, according to a San Francisco report. The Legion proposal will affect all enlisted men and junior commissioned officers—that is commissioned officers below the rank of major. In the meantime, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved a tax bill that will erase some 12,000,000 low-income persons from the tax rolls completely. In addition it also approved the 10 per cent cut in everybody's 1946 income tax and lower taxes for business. These will be the first tax cuts in almost ten yeras. Now it goes before the entire house.

U.S. to Ship More Food To Liberated Nations

Made Possible Due to Reduction of Purchases by Military Forces

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The reductions in food purchases by the United States military forces will allow larger amounts to be shipped abroad specially to the liberated areas, the United States Department of Agriculture reported on October 2.

The report titled "National Food situation" said that while the end of the war improved the food outlook, the general demand for food will still be a high relative to the supplies. The increased food shipments abroad, the report said, will include fresh, frozen and canned meats, canned fish, canned and powdered milk, eggs, chese, potatoes, dry beans and peas, dried fruits, corn and wheat.

The report pointed out that lend-lease shipments of meats and meat products from the beginning of the program in 1941 until last June 30 totaled 5,700,000,000 pounds of product weight.

The moderate improvement in fats and oils was predicted by a report for this winter but it stressed that the world shortage of fats continues with the supplies to the people of the United States still being strictly rationed.

The report added that the sugar situation will improve moderately next spring if the Cuban crop turns out well. It said that no substantial increase in world supplies can be expected before early 1947 when there will have been an opportunity for a greater production in the Philippines.

The United States production this year of beet sugar is expected to be 1,500,000 tons but will not be available until the end of the year. The Cuban sugar crop probably will be larger than last years although drought has cut down the yield per acre.

Wheat production in the United States is forecast at about 1,450,000,000 bushels which is considerably above the prewar average. Of this amount from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 will be available for export and even larger amounts may be exported if the shipping port and transportation facilities permit.

With the end of the lend-lease program, other financial arrangements are being made to continue food shipments through the winter at least to the United Kingdom and the liberated areas of Europe.

Parcel Post Service

Resumption of parcel postal service and the third class mail as from October 6 has been announced after their suspension since August 24 when MacArthur's Headquarters issued an order to the Japanese Government prohibiting the navigation of vessels of more than 100 tons.

Upon receipt of the order, the post offices had stopped handling mails other than letters and cards to be posted and addressed within Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and the Hokkaido.

With Allies, Not Dutch With Allies Not Dutch

Statement Made by Soekarno In Capacity of President of 'Indonesian Republic'

Domei

BATAVIA, October 4.—Vern Haugland of the Associated Press in a dispatch on Monday quoted Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the 47-day-old "Indonesian Republic," as saying the Republican leaders would negotiate with Allied representatives but not with the Netherlands Government alone.

His statement came on the heels of the Netherlands Government communique from The Hague on Monday, stating that the Government would not negotiate with Indonesian nationalist leaders.

However, Charles C. Vanderplas, ranking Netherlands spokesman in Batavia, said he had invited Dr. Soekarno, Mohammed Hatta, Vice-President of the Republic, and other nationalist leaders to confer with him. Dr. Soekarno said he had received no such invitation and would not accept it, Mr. Haugland reported.

"We do not recognize any Dutch return to power and we will not deal with the Dutch," Soekarno was quoted as saying. "Our Republican Government practically rules the country. We will appeal to the Great Powers for immediate freedom. We want at least the same position as the Philippines with technical equipment and aid from the Allies" He declared he objected to the Netherlands' proposal for a Peoples' Council on the grounds that 70,000,000 Indonesians should have greater representation than the proposed three-fifths of the council, as compared with two-fifths for 200,000 Netherlanders and Eurasians.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vanderplas pointed out the seriousness of Batavia's economic conditions and said only one month's rice supply is on hand. He said that between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 people had died of starvation in Java during the Japanese occupation.

New York Herald Tribune correspondent Homer Bigart reported from Batavia on September 30 that the vanguard of the British occupation forces under Lieutenant General Alexander F. P. Christiston, which landed there on September 29, received friendly reception.

Mr. Bigart said the Japanese Mayor of Batavia had been removed by Mr. Vanderplas on orders from the British and had been replaced by Mr. Soerwirjo, Indonesian nationalist who had been Deputy Mayor.

Mr. Bigart stated that Dr. Soekarno, Dr. Hatta and Dr. Soebardjo, Minister of Foreign Afffairs declared that Dutch colonials would be pemitted to live in peace and freedom under the Republic. Nationalist leaders said long-term leases of Indonesian property by foreign holders could be arranged if they were not injurious to the economic structure of Indonesia. They stated they had no objection to British occupation of Java and had faith in the British pledge not to interfere with local politics.

SOCIALISTS DRAFT PLANS

General Meeting to Inaugurate Party Set for November 2

The preparatory committee of the Nippon Shakaito, Japan Social Party, met at the Kuramaye Industrial Building, Shimbashi, at 1 p.m. on Friday, when Komakichi Matsuoka and 11 other members discussed the future policies of the party in face of the new situation caused by the resignation of the Higashikuni Cabinet, the Asahi reports.

The committee members agreed to carry out a speedy and strong political movement prior to the organization of the executive organ and the formation of their party. The general meeting for the inauguration of the party will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 10 a.m. on November 2, the Asahi adds.

RADIO CHURCH SERVICE

Bailey Begins Series of Devotional Broadcasts From Tokyo

The first devotional broadcast by a Christian minister to emanate from the studios of Radio Tokyo since 1941 was beamed to the surrounding lands of the Orient on October 4. The program was prepared and delivered by Lieutenant Amos P. Bailey, Roanoke, Virginia, Chaplain of the 1st Medical Squadron of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Fitted to meet the spiritual needs of all three faiths, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, the devotional service will be carried over the Armed Forces Radio Network to all of Japan, Korea, Okinawa and may even extend to some sections of the Chinese mainland. Thursday's broadcast was the beginning of a series, the first time devotional programs have ever been heard daily from Tokyo.

Chaplain Bailey took his material from the Old Testament, selecting the last verse of the 19th Psalm as the text for his first broadcast.

He was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1942 and served in the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church with parishes at Emporia, and Richmond until entering the service in the Chaplain's Corps on February 1945.

His wife, Mrs. Ruth Hill Bailey and daughter Eleanor, age two, live in the Franklin Heights Apartments, Roanoke, Virginia. His mother, Mrs. Evelyn C. Bailey, lives at the Rodney Court Apartments, Wilmington, Delaware.

TROOPS TO RETURN TO U.S.

Colonel E. C. Lasher of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps on Thursday said that the Army will return 1,800,000 more men from Europe by the end of next March and 1,600,000 from the Pacific by the end of June, according to a San Francisco broadcast. He said the American railroads will have to move more service personnel in the next six months than ever before.

Another report said that the 43rd Division is being brought to the United States aboard six transports with the first boat due on October 8. The 43rd is the first combat outfit to return home from the Pacific as a unit.

Need Hemp Imports

The Japanese Government on Friday reported to the Allied Command that it will be required to import hemp if normal civilian needs are to be met for the remainder of the year. Requirements of the commodity were broken down as follows: For shipping and fishing industries, 135,000 bales; for paper manufacture, 135,000 bales; miscellany, 5,000. The Japanese state that 125.000 bales must be imported for the quarter if these requirements are to be met.

Noh Plays in English To Be Completed Soon

Dr. Ichikawa Heads Scholars Working on Translation, Compilation

The compilation of the English version of 50 Japanese "Noh" plays is expected to be completed very soon, thanks to the constant work of the scholars concerned, of the Science Development Society even during the war, and the work will be introduced to the world as typical Japanese classics, reports the Asahi.

The task was begun with the selection of 50 suitable Noh plays by a group of scholars headed by Dr. Sanki Ichikawa, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, in cooperation with Dr. Toyoichiro Nogami, Dr. Genyoku Kuwaki, Jiro Abe and Dr. Izuru Niimura. These selections were then written over into modern Japanese dialect. The translation is being undertaken by Shu Nishimura, former professor of the Economic College in Yokohama, Hakuson Ishii, former staff member of the Society for International Cultural Relations and Miss Shiho Sakanishi of the same Society. All except one or two pieces have been already completed.

At present, work on the introduction, explanatory notes, indices and photographs are under way. However, because of the shortage of paper supply and for other reasons, another year is expected to be needed before preparations can be completed for the publication of the translated version.

The same society completed the translation of the Manyoshu (Anthology of old Japanese poems) into English in April 1940 with the aim of introducing the Japanese classics to the world.

Clothing For Finland

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The distribution of clothing especially children's shoes suitable for the cold climate in northern Finland will be undertaken during the next several months by James Andrews, Field Director of the American Friends Service Committee, in cooperation with the Help Finland Incorporation.

Shipbuilders Must Report

All shipbuilding companies including those which built ships and hulls and others which turned out ship engines, equipment and accessories and those that conducted repairs and did business exceeding ¥1,000,000 last year, were ordered by the Munitions Ministry on October 6, to make reports on their business operations, in compliance with the order issued by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces.

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Government Maps Out Relief for Repatriates

Vice-Ministers Lay Concrete Plane for Aiding Returning Nationals

A concrete plan for supplying foodstuffs, clothes, medical supplies and other necessary articles to the Japanese oversea forces and residents as well as arranging lodging accommodation for them after their arrival in the mainland was approved by the vice-ministers at their conference held on Thursday following the explanation by Sonosuke Nagasaki, Director-General of the Research Board, according to Domei.

Salient points of the plan are as follows:

1. Supplies to areas where the maintenance of self-support is impossible. The Japanese forces shall take care of the supply of materials to be provided to areas where the maintenance of self-support is impossible and also of their storage and loading at the forwarding places as long as they are stationed. After their demobilization, the Japanese authorities in charge of the demobilization routine work shall be responsibile for their welfare.

2. Supply of materials required during transportation at sea: As for materials to be provided during the transportation at sea, the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare shall handle the purchasing and collecting at forwarding places with the cooperation of the Army and Navy, and the Transportation Ministry shall be responsible for the their storage and loading. In case of transportation by war vessels, the Navy Ministry shall be responsible.

3. Supplies and lodging accommodation: (a) For those belonging to the fighting services, the Army shall be in charge with the cooperation of local prefectural offices or officials on the spot of the ministries concerned. In case of the dissolution of the Army, local prefectural offices in charge of demobilization routine work shall be responsible.

(b) For ordinary overseas residents, the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare shall take care of the supply and collection of the articles at the places of landing and the repatriates' offices shall furnish them to the returning people. Lodging accommodation for the ordinary overseas residents shall be provided by the Welfare Ministry and handled by the repatriates' offices.

4. For the attainment of close contact among the officials of the ministries dispatched to the landing places to receive the returning oversea forces and residents, a liaison committee or joint offices are expected to be established.

GET BRONZE STAR MEDAL

10 P.I. Soldiers, 1 Californian Cited For Feats at Panay

Ten Filipino officers and enlisted men, and one soldier from California have been awarded the Bronze Star medal for heroic achievement in intelligence operations on Panay Island, the Philippines, says a PRO press release.

The citation accompanying each award states in part: "For volunteering for a secret and dangerous mission in Panay . . . where he assisted in extending lines of communication and securing military information to aid impending military operations.

The men, all landing at Panay by submarine during periods extending from April 1943 to April 1945 include the following:

Master Sergeant Isidora Dacquel, 39½ California Street, Salinas, California; Staff Sergeant Orlando A. Alfabeto, Zampoanga City; Captain Irineo A. Ames, Pandan Antinque, Panay; First Lieutenant Torobio Crespo, San Jose Antique, Panay; Staff Sergeant Fermin Francisca, Aroval, Iloilo; Technical Sergeant Felipe R. Ginobiagon, Argao, Cebu.

Sergeant Aniceto S. Kintanar, Argao, Cebu; Corporal Ali H. Ladjanasan, Jolo, Sulu Archipelago (a Moro); Technical Sergeant Jose J. Ramos, Cotabato, Mindanao, and Corporal Alfredo L. Salavacion, Lucena, Tayabas.

Six Nominated Peers

Dr. Nobumi Ito, former President of the Board of Information, Misao Oki, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, Naoto Kobiyama, Transportation Minister, Kenjiro Matsumoto, chairman of the Key Industries Council, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, former Munitions Minister, and Juichi Tsushima, Finance Minister, were appointed members of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination under date of October 5.

Obituary

Funeral services for Admiral Masasato Yamagata, who was killed in action in the East China Sea last March, were held at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba Park at 3 p.m. on Saturday. Another funeral service for the late Admiral will be solemnized at his residence in Zushi from 2 p.m. Sunday.

Duckings in and Out

(Top) Lieutenant Benton Woods of the U.S. 8th Army about to test the Tokyo Imperial University's 64-degree indoor swimming pool. (See Story). (Below) Raincoat-clad GI's in front of the Imperial Hotel look on while a lone jeep braves a miniature lake created by the two-day downpour which flooded Tokyo. (Story on Page 1)

8TH ARMY-MEIJI BALL GAME

Three-Day Series to Start October 14 At Shrine Stadium

The long-neglected sport of baseball is to be revived at last. According to the Yomiuri-Hochi the first match between the Americans and Japanese will be held at the familiar grounds of the Meiji Shrine Stadium in Aoyama for a three-day series beginning October 14 if plans turn out as scheduled.

The series is to be played between the American 8th Army team, now occupying Yokohama, and an all-Meiji University nine built around the Meiji team which won the final pennant of the University League.

For the first time in four long years since 1942 a relayed radio broadcast will be revived for the occasion and Hiroshi Asanuma, the announcer famiiar to old baseball fans and recently appointed assistant director of the Kumamoto broadcasting station, will handle the mike.

The American nine boasts a crack line-up with three former major-leaguers. Ace pitcher Fujimoto will handle the hurling assignment for the all-Meiji team, but he will be supported by lesser caliber men.

The games will be colored by music and other attractions in good old American style at the request of the American and Japanese sponsors, the Yomiuri said.

FINE ARTS BODY DISBANDS

Decision Made at Meeting Attended By Noted Artists on Thursday

The Society for National Service through Fine Arts decided to dissolve at its emergency general meeting held on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was attended by members of the board of directors including Taikan Yokoyama, Hakutei Ishii, Tsuruzo Ishii, Kensei Kato, Hoshu Takamura, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Kibo Kodama and Kyuho Noda, and others representing the Education Ministry and the Board of Information.

The society was established in 1942 together with the Society for National Service through Literature under the guidance of the Board of Information. During the war, the society comprised of all artists throughout the country, sponsored art exhibitions and aided in the relief of soldiers. Following the dissolution of the society, a new society or a group of artists is expected to be organized at the artists' own initiative.

Noted Magazines Revived

"Kaizo" and "Chuo Koron," two popular monthly magazines, the publication of which had been suspended, will reappear shortly, says the Mainichi. Kaizo will be issued under the supervision of Sanehiko Yamamoto, who was the president of that magazine publishing company before it went out of existence. Chuo Koron will be published by Yusaku Shimanaka, also the previous publisher. A new monthly which will be edited by literary men of Kamakura from January next year will be named "Ningen" (Man).

LT. WOOD DISAPPOINTED

Unable to Meet Old Swimming Rival At Tokyo Rendezvous

Lieutenant Benton Wood of the American 8th Army who came to Japan in 1926 as a member of the American swimming team is reported to have been greatly disappointed at not being able to see Katsuo Takaishi, with whom the Lieutenant was pitted against 19 years ago, as he had expected to have a reunion at the Tokyo Imperial University pool on Friday, reports the Asahi.

As the Lieutenant had often voiced the desire to meet his old rival, Mr. Kitazawa, chief of the Physical Education Section of the Education Ministry, promised to do his best to bring those two together. On the Friday set for the get-together, Lieutenant Wood drove his jeep from Yokohama to Tokyo Imperial University in the pouring rain. However, upon arriving there he was told that everything had been done but it was impossible to contact Mr. Takaishi who is in Nagoya. Lieutenant Wood was greatly disappointed at not being able to see his old friend and rival, but comforted by the others there, he jumped into the pool and swam for a while, shivering in the cold water, together with young champions of the university swimming team.

British Troops Should Leave

All Egyptian political parties want British troops to leave Egypt and Egypt desires to be allowed to defend its own territory, declared Alena Bey, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies, in London on Friday according to a London report.

Minister Iwata Gives Views on Communism

Tells Scribe Government Willing to Partially Recognize Red Movement Here.

Interviewed by Chu Teh-wo, correspondent of the China Central News Agency at the Justice Ministry on the afternoon of October 3, Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata expressed the readiness of the Government to extend partial recognition to a Communist movement in Japan, reports Domei.

The questions and answers exchanged during the interview which lasted for nearly an hour follow:

Question: There is a body of opinion demanding the release of Communists and many other political offenders in Japan as one of the means to put the country in a position to meet the situation which has arisen since the termination of the war. What is the attitude of the Government authorities toward such opinion.

Answer: At the moment there is no intention on the part of the judicial authorities to set the political offenders free. To release such offenders before they have finished their terms would have the effect of defeating the purpose of court decisions. We are not given the right to do such things. Such power belongs to the Emperor.

Question: There are many persons who still are detained although they have served out their terms as political offenders. I should think that it is within the power of the Justice Minister to free such people.

Answer: As Justice Minister I could free them. But there is no thought of releasing them as we see the need for their continued detention in view of the current state of things.

Question: Are the Japanese authorities willing to recognize a Communist movement?

Answer: It is our policy partially to recognize a Communist movement. We are determined to place under strict control movements to bring about a change in the national structure of Japan or acts of lese-majeste.

Question: Communism is incompatible with the national structure of Japan. There can be no room in Japan for the idea of partial recognition of a Communist movement. What is your opinion?

Answer: I consider it possible to recognize a part of the claims of Communists while maintaining the existing national structure of Japan. I think no harm will be done by recognizing for instance a movement to seek things other than a change in the national structure like a change in the system of private ownership.

Question: Are there not inconsistencies in exercising control over expressions and political movements in favor of altering the national structure while the freedom of speech is recognized?

Answer: There cannot be such a thing as unrestricted freedom of speech anywhere in the world. Even in America a man talking of plotting against the life of the President and preparing to carry the plan out would be brought to justice.

Question: I understand that if the policy of the Japanese Government is to act decisively in punishing Japanese war criminals who ill-treated war prisoners of the Allied Powers it will be as appropriate to punish those Japanese who perpetrated like crimes against their fellow countrymen regarded as political offenders. Of late cases of political offenders who died in prison have been brought to light. There are concrete examples of the horrible torture which is applied to Communists detained by the police.

Answer: Like war criminals those guilty of the infliction of torture upon suspected persons ought to be punished as a matter of course. We are ready to investigate the moment a complaint is received and deal severely with any who is found to have put to the torture the person who made the complaint.

Question: I think it will be impossible for Japan to carry out the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation under its Constitution. What is your opinion?

Answer: I think it is possible for Japan to carry out the Proclamation under the existing Constitution. If it is considered absolutely necessary to revise the Constitution, the Government, I think, will take the matter up and consider it carefully.

Mickey, Mongrel Pup, Wags Self to Fame As Bosom Pal of Douglas MacArthur Jr.

Mickey was just a mongrel. In fact he didn't even have a name until he suddenly found himself a playmate for Douglas MacArthur, Jr., eight-year-old son of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces, according to a Friday morning edition of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The success story of Mickey, the canine, as reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi, is as follows:

On September 28, Fumio Nagasawa, manager of the Azabu branch of the Teikoku Bank, returned to his home at 1-2370 Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo, from a business trip to Kyoto.

"Did anyone call while I was away," he asked Mrs. Michiko Nakajima, an inmate.

"Yes, a messenger from General MacArthur did," she replied.

"A messenger from the Supreme Commander? What is this, a joke?" Mr. Nagasawa couldn't believe what Mrs. Nakajima was trying to tell him.

"General MacArthur's messenger called and took Mickey with him," she said.

"Mickey?"

"Yes, the dog. I gave him the name."

"Oh, you mean that little mongrel."

The dog first came to Mr. Nagasawa's home in August. He was still a toddling puppy when he wandered in. He was a cute mongrel, all black except for his four paws which were white as snow. The pooch looked as if he was wearing Japanese "tabi" (socks). He was a very friendly dog, easily making friends with anyone.

On the morning of September 27, an interpreter from General MacArthur's headquarters passed by and spotting the mongrel romping about the yard stopped and asked if Mrs. Nakajima would not give him the dog.

Mrs. Nakajima hesitated. The interpretor smiled and continued, "The dog would make an ideal playmate for Mrs. Douglas MacArthur's little son." She willingly consented.

The following day a jeep pulled up at Nagasawa's home. The American soldier told Mrs. Nakajima who he was. As she turned the dog over to him, he patted its head and asked, "What's his name?" She stammered and said, "Why, it's Mickey."

And that is the success story of Mr. Nagasawa's nameless mongrel and how he earned the name Mickey. Today, no doubt, Mickey and his new master, Douglas MacArthur, Jr. are like old friends.

Four American M.P.'s Find, Treat, Transfer Hurt Japanese Rider

One Masahiko Kataoka of Shinmachi, Chigasaki of Kanagawa Prefecture can thank his lucky stars that four American M.P.'s happened along to treat and perhaps saved his injured right foot. While riding on the car-coupling of the train which left Atami for Tokyo, Mr. Kataoka badly injured his right foot. Refused treatment at the Ofuna station since the officials could not assume responsibility for such accidents, his injury went unattended until four American M.P.'s who happened to be inspecting the station promptly came to his assistance, applied a tournique to stop the bleeding and rushed him off in their jeep to the Yokohama Kyozai hospital.

Path to Democracy Thrown Wide Open

Socialist Leader Hails Abolition of Evil Peace Preservation Law of 1925

With the abolition of the Peace Preservation Law of 1925, democratic movements will become very active in Japan, declared Masamichi Takatsu, leader of the proposed Socialist Party of Japan, who submitted an urgent proposal for the immediate release of political prisoners at the meeting for preparing the organization of the new socialist party held on September 22. Mr. Takatsu had already been imprisoned four times as a political prisoner because of his proletariat and socialistic activities.

"Since the promulgation of the Preservation Law in 1925, we socialist movement workers made repeated resolutions demanding the immediate abolition of the law, but the Government never gave any attention to our demand and, on the contrary, increased pressure upon us," he said. "Now this evil law is going to be lifted by the might of the American forces. We feel ashamed of our own lack of power.

"The joy of the proletariats over the abolition of the law is immense, and the liberty of those who have long been suffering in prisons ever since 1928 is hailed. The Peace Preservation Law has been abused more and more every year. It was the Government's aim to prevent proletariat movements and to maintain the privilege of special classes.

"Yet we should not become optimistic all at once with the abolition of the law. That is to say, a friend of mine was warned last night by a secret service man from the police station of his district that he should be aware of the fact that the special secret police works were transferred to the Peace Preservation Section. A sculptor may chisel out with the same chisel a devil one day and a buddha the next day. But bureaucratic officials cannot change their ideas at once and suddenly become public servants for the interest of the people with the abolition of the law.

"But as the gag on the mouth of the people has now been removed, democratic movements will become very active, but sincere fights against militarism and feudalism will be necessary even in the future."

Production Scale Set For Daily Necessaries

Provisions Also Made to Meet Needs of War Victims For Textile Goods

With a view to meeting the urgent need for production increase of daily necessities required for stabilizing the people's livelihood, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has set a scale of production for articles of immediate need.

The scale of production of such goods follows:

Electric bulbs: to be manufactured at the rate of 1,000,000 monthly by the end of this year, 5,000,000 by the spring of next year, 10,000,000 by the fall of next year.

Electrical apparatus: to be manufactured at the rate of 500,000 monthly by the end of this year and 5,000,000 during the 1946 fiscal year.

Radio sets: to be manufactured at the rate of 100,000 monthly during the period from October to December and 5,000,000 during the 1946 fiscal year.

The estimated production of other important necessities for the three months beginning in October has been decided as follows:

Flat pans: the number to be manufactured during the period is 6,900,000, rice steaming pots 2,300,000,000, other pots 2,600,000, lunch boxes 2,300,000, wash-basins 230,000, frying-pans 2,300,00 kettles 2,300,000, buckets 3,000,000, earthen tableware 12,400,000, earthenware mortars 300,000, umbrellas 200,000, dozens, Japanese umbrellas 5,000,000, matches 10,000 tons, needles 100,000,000, leather shoes 750,000 pairs, clogs 30,000,000 pairs, tooth-powder 4,000,000 kilograms and tooth-brushes 6,000,000.

The production scale for textile goods for war victims has also been set as follows:

Blankets 1,000,000, bed. coverings 900,000, cloth for making bed clothes 1,100,000 sets, cotton for making bedding 2,200,000 kan and waistcoats made of paper 2,000,000.

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Sweet Potato Products

The Riken chemical factories in Kumagaya, Saitama Prefecture, will be converted into food manufactories and ¥3,000,000 will be invested in reconversion, reports the Nihon Sangyo.

Using dried sweet potatoes, wheat gluten, sake, alcohol, flour and other foods will be manufactured. About 10 per cent of former factory employes laid off after the war ended will be reemployed at first. Parallel with completion of industrial facilitise, employes will be increased gradually.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young lady wanted; will pay good salary. Please call on us between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. K. Nitta and Co., Ltd., 2 Ginza 6-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED girl typist with workable knowledge of English, and either boy or girl for office work wanted immediately by a foreign news agency. Good pay. Apply personally Azabu-ku, Iigura Kata-machi, No. 16, care of Chikaji Kishimoto, near Roppongi.

JAPANESE woman cook and amah wanted to work in foreign family in Karuizawa. Attractive wages. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa. Telephone Karuizawa 465.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

WELL educated foreigner speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese offers his services.
Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist.
Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMMODORE Perry's Expedition 1852/4, 3 volumes, original issue printed 1856, Washington by Beveley Tusher, Senate Printers. Apply Box 19, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC gramophone, bedroom set and various household articles for sale. Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale.
Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HISTORY of Japan by Kaempfer, 3 volumes, printed Glasgow 1906. Apply Box 20, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO folding iron beds and one mattress, one ice-box. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa. Telephone Karuizawa 465.

ZEISS-Film-Camera, 16 m/m absolutely new, also new Olympia portable typewriter and Smith Corona portable typewriter used but in excellent condition. Offer (canned food, etc. preferred) to Box 21, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC heater, electric iron, electric stove, man's raincoat large size, umbrella, rubber boots 11-11½ mon, wanted by foreigner for good price or in exchange for foodstuff. Apply Box 272, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHOES for boys 3 and 4 years old. Exchange possible for foodstuffs. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa, Telephone Karuizawa 465.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK, cotton, rayon goods, silk kimonos, cultured pearls, curios, etc. Apply V. C. Moche, 162/2 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe.

WANTED to buy or hire, (by the month), small motor car, foreign make. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange for cigarettes all copies of Nippon Times from August 10th till September 30th. Apply Box 23, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1945

The Cabinet's Resignation

The Higashikuni Cabinet has resigned en bloc, ostensibly on the ground that it has completed the task for which it was specifically formed. Of course it is no secret, however, that the direct cause of the resignation was the receipt of the order from the Supreme Allied Headquarters calling for a sweeping change in Japan's legal and political system to provide for the guarantee of personal rights and civil liberties. Among the Allied stipulations was the demand for the dismissal of the Minister of Home Affairs, but the Cabinet, considering the whole Government at least partly at fault for the situation for which the Home Minister was technically responsible, decided to resign in a body.

The assumption of responsibility by the entire Cabinet for the situation which is technically under the purview of the Home Minister is not inappropriate, for the fault was not essentially due to the personal failings of the Home Minister but was inherent in the nature of the old Japanese system. Prince Higashikuni admitted as much soon after he assumed office as Prime Minister, when he attacked the evils of the old order and promised full respect for civil liberties, freedom of thought and speech, abolition of the "thought police" and other much needed reforms. Unfortunately, however, the Government was not able to fulfil these promises as promptly or as effectively as was to have been desired. Consequently it is not surprising that the Cabinet as a whole has assumed responsibility for this failure and has consequently retired.

In addition to this specific cause, the fall of the Cabinet was no doubt also hastened by the fact that certain other actions of the Government with respect to cooperation with the Supreme Allied Headquarters left something to be desired. Apparently the Cabinet was not able to comprehend completely some of the Allied desires, and it became advisable to set up a new Cabinet which would be able to keep in closer touch with the Allied authorities.

But it would not be correct to attribute undue weight to the influence of General MacArthur's Headquarters as a basic cause for the resignation of the Cabinet. It had been a foregone conclusion for quite some time from the point of view of purely domestic politics that the days of the Higashikuni Cabinet were numbered, and it was only a question of just when the end would come. The time of the resignation depended to a great extent upon just what suitable occasion could be found to provide a pretext for the graceful retirement of the Higashikuni Cabinet, for no one wanted to bear the onus of ousting an Imperial Prince. The very prestige of his exalted position, which proved so valuable when his authority needed to be firmly enforced, proved to be an awkward embarrassment when the time became ripe for that authority to be rescinded. It was at this juncture that General MacArthur providentially appeared as the deus ex machina. Above the reach of Japanese politics or Japanese respect for Imperial blood, an order from General MacArthur's Headquarters could be viewed as having all the inevitability and inexorability of an act of heaven, and it provided the occasion for the retirement of the Higashikuni Cabinet which the exigencies of Japanese politics had already rendered desirable.

The desirability of the replacement of the Higashikuni Cabinet was due, from one point of view, to the fact that it had completed the task for which it had been formed, and in this respect the official reason given for the resignation is correct enough. That task was to conduct the surrender of Japan and to hold the nation and particularly the Army steady and quiet during the delicate period of the arrival of the occupation forces, the demobilization of the Japanese forces, and the liquidation of the war industries. Although technically a part of this task still continues in progress, for all practical purposes it can be considered that the task has been completed and completed with conspicuous success.

But at the same time, the Higashikuni Cabinet was pressed by the growing demands of another task for which it was not so well suited, namely, the reconstruction of Japan on an entirely new basis as a democratic state. The very qualities of understanding and influence over the forces of the old regime which made the Higashikuni Cabinet so powerful in presiding over the liquidation of these forces made it incompetent and inappropriate for leadership over the new forces of democratic construction. As the work of liquidation of the old gradually neared completion and the work of new construction assumed increasing importance, wide-spread criticisms of the Higashikuni Cabinet became ever insistent until it became obvious that a new Cabinet was in order. Hence it is appropriate that the Higashikuni Cabinet has now retired.

In bidding farewell to the Higashikuni Cabinet, however, the nation must remember the unprecedented difficulties of its labors. Whatever may have been its shortcomings, there is no question of the sincere efforts which its members made, and there should be universal appreciation for the heroic services which it rendered in conducting so smoothly the surrender of the country and in preparing for the Allied occupation. The nation is particularly grateful to the outgoing Prime Minister who, despite his exalted position, threw himself energetically and self-sacrificingly into a difficult and thankless task.

In regard to the next question as to who should be the new Prime Minister, it is a difficult problem indeed. The ideal theoretical choice would be some new leader who completely represents the new upsurge of the people which is just now beginning to take shape. But the new democratic movement has not yet had time enough to get thoroughly organized, and the masses have not yet progressed to the point where they can toss up a generally acclaimed popular leader of recognized ability. The best that can be hoped for is a stop-gap leader who will manage a caretaker government until the next general election indicates at least roughly the direction of the people's choice. His task will be a thankless one, for the problems which beset the nation are so difficult that no one can be expected to give satisfaction to all groups.

The new Prime Minister must be a person who is familiar with the outside world and who particularly understands Americans well and can cooperate with them. He must be free from any association with the discredited old regime, and he must be liberal enough to move with the new current of the times. At the same time, he must have prestige enough to command the confidence of the nation and he must be an administrator capable enough to make the governmental machine function satisfactorily despite the scandalous way in which it is at present bogged down in the face of its unprecedented tasks. One of the old-time liberals among the veteran diplomats who managed to survive uncontaminated during the recent period of the fascistic usurpation may fit the bill, if he is not too aged to meet the requirements of an efficient administrator. It is a hard order, and it can be seen that the choice will have to be limited to a very narrow field. By the time this appears in print the choice may already have been made, but whoever is selected to be the new Prime Minister, the nation will be grateful for his self-sacrificing courage in assuming this position of responsibility at this difficult time and all will pledge their support to help him as much as possible.

Stockbrokers Hold Election

The Tokyo Licensed Stockbrokers Association met on Friday and elected new officers. Shigeru Kinoshita Mokichi Uchida, Mitsuji Kobayashi, Eijiro Tamatsuka, Taneji Yamazaki, Takashi Mochizuki and Shinji Taguchi were elected directors, and Motoichi Toyama and Shintaro Obuse auditors. The directors mutually chose by election Mr. Kinoshita and Mr. Uchida as chief and deputy directors respectively. Kohei Tokuda and Yahachi Aizawa were chosen as advisers to the association.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES

Industrial Reconstruction Will Be Ruled by the Potsdam Declaration

III

Beer was brewed in Japan about 85 years ago by a certain scholar Ko Kawamoto, who, as he learned how to brew it when he visited Admiral Perry's fleet, on the latter's visit to Japan, tried to brew on his own private account. In 1870, beer was brewed for the first time on a modern industrial basis by an American, Gobland, at Amanuma, Yokohama. Four years later, Marquis K. Kuroda saw that the soil of Hokkaio was particularly suitable for barley, so he established a brewery in Sapporo, and soon others were built in Meguro, Tokyo, in Suita, Osaka, in Hodogaya, Yokohama, and other places, and the industry has so developed that at present Japan has 4 brewery companies and fifteen breweries with a total capacity fo about 2,000,000 koku. But in recent years curtailment is required by the Government in connection with the national provision control policy. The consumption of beer in Japan proper in 1938 amounted to 1,180,000 koku.

Exports of Beer

The exports of beer in 1939 amounted to 179,192 koku. Exports to the yen bloc area greatly decreased, while those to third countries increased largely because of trade control.

Japanese Sake

Japanese sake, brewed from rice, has been the principal alcoholic liquor of the Japanese from olden times. It is brewed everywhere in the country, but the most famous places are the "Nada Gogo," or five villages in Hyogo prefecture, the climatic conditions of which are peculiarly suited for its production. In recent years, Hiroshima and Fukuoka prefectures have also begun to brew sake of superior grade. The best rice for sake brewing is raised in Kumamoto, Hyogo and Okayama prefectures.

As sake has been the chief drink of the people for many centuries it has been heavily taxed all along. In 1879, a tax of ¥2 per koku was levied and since then the rate has been gradually increased until it now amounts to ¥45 per koku and brings in an annual revenue to the Government of ¥200,000,000.

No study of brewing sake on a scientific basis was started until as late as 1895. In 1904, a Brewery Experimental Station was established by the Government, at Oji, Tokyo, various experiments were made, and many good experts trained. The art of breing has now advanced a great deal and the quality of sake brewed has become practically uniform.

Soft Drinks

As Japan is geologically blessed with mineral springs, the people were not slow to study their medicinal effects, and hot springs were used as baths from the olden times. As to the utilization of mineral spring water for drinking purposes, mineral water from Rokko Mountain in Hyogo prefecture was the first of its kind that was put on the market. This was as late as 1933, and the drink was named "Mitsuya Hiranosui." Three years later, some Englishmen taught the making of artificially aerated water and with the importation of Cood's bottles and syphon-bottles the manufacture of sweetened aerated water originated. These drinks soon became very popular and the industry made rapid development. After the Russo-Japanese War, "Champion" cider was put on the market to be soon followed by lemonade, citron, and different kinds of syrup, etc.

At the time of the outbreak of the war the total production of soft drinks amounted to 710,000 koku a year, of which sweetened drinks account for 93 per cent, the rest being ordinary unflavored aerated water or soda-water. Producers of soft drinks may be roughly divided into two classes. The first of these is composed of those who manufacture the drinks along with beer. These have good equipment and produce on a large scale. The second class is made up of those many who produce on a small scale and sell their products locally.

Canning

The canning industry in Japan was started as early as 1870, but the real impetus to its development was given by the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars as they created a great demand for canned provisions for the Army and Navy. The Treaty of Portsmouth also served to further encourage this industry by giving Japan fishing rights in Kamchatka and the Maritime Province of Siberia, and together with the development of can manufacturing and floating canneries, the above have been the cause of the great progress in the canning industry as a whole.

At the time of the outbreak of the war, the packing industry in Japan was in a fairly developed state in all of its branches. canned meats reached a stage where the quantity of production could not be increased. The demand for meat in Japan has expanded so far that supply cannot keep pace with demand, a shortage of cattle is being felt and a plentiful supply for canning is not forthcoming. On the other hand, canned vegetables, such as canned bamboo shoots, are finding good markets.

EXPORTS OF CANNED PROVISIONS
(Compiled by the Ministry of Finance)
(In ¥1,000)

Kind	1936	1937	1938	1939
Meats	260	563	2,029	1.462
Crabs	17,200	19,874	15.244	30,323
Salmon and trout	26.939	27,492	34.463	35.999
Other fish and shell-fish	15.272	24,149	17,045	22,964
Vegetable	1,517	1,995	3.298	7,248
Fruit	6,219	8,130	9,380	22,193
Total value including others in ¥1,000	71,077	86,905	92.819	132.009
Total quantity in picul	1,914,622	2,446,910	2,526,234	3,035,679

PRODUCTION OF TEA
(Quantity in metric ton, Value in ¥1,000)

Year	Green Tea (Superior)		Green Tea (Common)		Japanese Black Tea		Black Tea		Total incg. Others
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Value
1934	115	419	22,741	11.891	1,998	756	1.414	842	15.122
1935	194	567	24.788	13.035	2.451	793	1.324	706	16.576
1936	220	555	26.815	15.697	4.641	1.535	552	1.190	19.990
1937	218	459	29.332	20.998	3.258	1.419	4.099	3.741	29.217
1938	433	391	24,996	14.372	10.635	5.015	3.887	2.743	24.467

The above table is made from the "Factory Statistics" figure, and include only production by the tea makers who employ more than five operatives.

VALUE OF TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE FOODSTUFFS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Value in Yen	Year	Value in Yen
1930	949.929,069	1935	1,159,491,963
1931	834,687,469	1936	1,2[illegible].961,247
1932	886,272,905	1937	1,467,587,385
1933	1,017,580,798	1938	1,752,659,634
1934	1,040,681,846	1939	2,331,900,000

Cement

In 1871, cement works were established by the Government in Fukagawa, Tokyo. This was the origin of the cement industry in Japan. For ten years the works gradually expanded so that by 1891, the total capital invested in the industry was ¥1,000,000, the works numbered ten and the capacity was about 300,000 barrels a year.

In 1898, there were sixteen works with an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 barrels, and imports were entirely excluded. In 1912, there were nineteen companies and twenty three mills. The total capital invested amounted to ¥18,000,000 while the capacity increased to 4,000,000 barrels.

During the World War, the industry enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and expanded rapidly. New companies were formed and new mills added. At the end of 1926, companies numbered twenty-one with thirty-four mills, the total authorized capital was ¥118,000,000 of which ¥85,000,000 was paid up, and the total production capacity increased to 17,500,000 barrels.

During the last twenty years, demand for cement increased every year with five exceptions, there was a 2 per cent decrease in 1912 and a 10 per cent in 1915 and 1919. The average rate of increase was about 11 per cent. But in 1930, domestic consumption suddenly decreased by 12 per cent, the first time that any such sharp decrease had ever been experienced. The decrease was due to the general depression and the economic retrenchment policy of the Government following the removal of the gold embargo in January 1930. In 1931, there was a further decrease, but in 1932, with general activity in industry being felt, there was some recovery over the previous two years.

Industry in Recent Years

For some years in the past, the interest of cement industry in Japan centered on the question of the adjustment of over extended capacity of production. The result is a large curtailment of production.

In 1925 capacity was about 50 per cent larger than the output, which became almost 100 per cent in 1934. In recent years the greatest consumption of cement, including domestic consumption and export, was 480,000 tons in May 1934, while the production capacity at the end of November of the same year was 1,020,000 tons a month. For almost a year 57 per cent of the Cement Associations (Cement Rengokai) capacity has been curtailed.

The cause of this abnormal condition of the industry is found in the fact that in fixing production curtailment ratio of the member companies of the Rengokai, it has been based on the capacities of production of the members. This led the members companies to expand capacities to get larger shares of business. The situation culminated in the latter part of 1934 in forcing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to apply the Major Industries Control Law to the cement industry. The curtailment ratio in 1939 was 64 per cent.

(To Be Continued)

REVIVAL OF SOCIALISM

Former Leaders Appear on Scene; Idealism Stressed

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI

With the revival of the Socialist movement in this country, the names of its old leaders, such as Dr. Iwasaburo Takano, Prof. Isoo Abe and Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa are appearing in the press almost daily. To hear their names mentioned so frequently, old Socialist sympathizers must have felt that things are returning to the good old days. They are the men who had been shut out from the political and social movements for the past 10 years, but who have won the confidence of the thinking public as the sane leaders of the movement for liberation of the oppressed masses. They were barred from taking part in public affairs by the militarists and ultra-nationalistic bureaucrats on the grounds of their alleged dangerous ideas, and at the same time, were violently opposed by the leftist Socialists for their moderate views on social reconstruction. But as long as the Socialist movement was under the influence of these idealists, the progressive intellectuals and liberals on the whole supported its cause regardless of their exact political and social creeds. The revival of the Socialist movement under the old leadership and with apparent emphasis on idealism, therefore, promises well for its future, regaining the confidence of the section of the people forming the backbone of the nation.

At the first preparatory meeting for the organization of the new Socialist Party, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, one of the three conveners of the meeting, struck the keynote of the new movement. "The new Socialist Party," declared Dr. Kagawa, "should aim at establishing a democratic government based on moral principles and characterized by the respect for human personality—a democratic government which is formed on a broad foundation of the masses and under a constitutional parliamentary monarchy, eliminating all the elements of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

It is more than natural that this foremost Social reformer, who is known in the West as the greatest living Christian in the East, should uphold the idealistic phase of the Socialist movement. A remarkable thing, in this connection, is the fact that two of the three conveners, the three senior leaders as they are called, are outstanding Christians. Dr. Kagawa needs no introduction to the English-speaking world. With regard to Prof. Abe, little may have been known of his former close connection with the Christian movement. He had been a leading Congregational minister for a good many years. Although he abandoned the orthodox Protestant faith for Unitarianism long ago, his saintly mode of living amid the most secular life as a political party head was by no means diturbed. It is a well-known fact that throughout his stormy career as a Socialist leader he had consistently stood for non-violence and fair play. Being almost 80 years of age, he retired from the political life before the outbreak of the Pacific War. However, he may come back to active life as the party head, despite his age, in view of the gravity of the general situation and also because of the utter impossibility of Dr. Kagawa assuming that secularship by giving up the direct activities for the Kingdom of God.

Predominance of Christian influence in the Japanese Socialist movement is intelligible from its history. Most students of our social and political movements agree that the rise of the Socialist movement had its beginning in the introduction into this country of democracy as social and political principles in the years that followed the close of the First World War. The foremost champion of that ideological movement was the late Dr. Sakuzo Yoshino. In fact, his department of political science in the Tokyo Imperial University was the cradle of socialism in Japan. There is no exaggeration to say that most of the Socialist leaders were his students at the university. Having been an active Christian himself, he had at the same time led the Student Christian Movement for many years. Many able student members of the S.C.M. of the university were inspired by him to devote their lives either to the Socialist cause or to social welfare work, in both cases, as friends of the poor and oppressed. Should the Socialist Party be called upon to form the Government in the near future, many disciples of the late Professor would be given important portfolios, including Tetsu Katayama, who holds a position in the Party analogous to that being held by Arthur Greenwood in the British Labor Party.

Another notable fact having an important bearing on the idealistic trend in our Socialist movement was that in the Meiji period Christianity in Japan stood for all that is progressive, enlightened and humanitarian. Little wonder, therefore, that the Christian movement as a whole functioned as the nursery for Socialist leaders. For instance, Komakichi Matsuoka, president of the defunct Japanese Federation of Labor, who acted as chairman at the aforesaid preparatory meeting, was a product of a Japanese Sunday school in Korea. His strong stand against materialistic socialism may be traced to that background of his mental and spiritual life. Even Prof. Ikuo Oyama, now an exile in the United States, who led the militant leftist group in the Socialist camp, was a Methodist in his student days at Waseda University. That he sought refuge in the North Western University may have had something to do with his former Methodist connection. Under the changed circumstances, his return to Japan may be realized at any time. Presumably, his long stay in America amid religious surroundings may have brought him back to his old idealism with new emphasis and significance. If he should join in the rejuvenated Socialist movement, he would certainly be a big asset to that cause.

All this indicates that the tide of affairs has turned decidedly in favor of the Socialists. It does not, however, guarantee their early ascendency as the dominant political party in Japanese politics. No doubt there will be many vicissitudes of fortune before the new party attains to the status enjoyed at present by the British Labor Party. Be that as it may, its chance for coming into power will increase to the extent to which, it upholds the spiritual heritages of its pioneers. After all materalistic socialism is not in keeping with the temper of the progressive liberals in this country. Without their backing there can be no chance for the Socialists assuming national leadership.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, October 6

REFLECTION ON THE POLITICAL CHANGE

ASAHI—The Cabinet headed by His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni, which had made every effort to cope with the most difficult of all situations since the termination of the war, has found it unavoidable to effect a general resignation. It is conjectured that His Imperial Highness feels profound regrets in leaving. To do the present Cabinet justice, it did its best under difficult circumstances. Remember the fact that in offering portfolios to form his Cabinet, His Imperial Highness made it a condition for the sake of speed that the candidates for ministership must be living in Tokyo at that time as negotiations thereon could be made with ease, and you may imagine how difficult it was for him to take over the reins of government at that moment in the war-devastated Capital.

On top of this, H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni, facing a confused internal situation shortly after the surrender, took the decisive step of disarmament, which could not have been done by anybody else. Some outrages occurred then, to be sure, but no systematic disturbances by troops took place. It may be held that this fact was due to the respect of the people and also of the troops for His Imperial Highness. It is also noticed that his courage and sincerity brought about this result.

Historically, this merits special mention, first of all. The second point worthy of notice is that His Imperial Highness in regard to the future course of the State bluntly expressed his views, thus enlightening the thought of the people. It may be no exaggeration to say that by dint of these two accomplishments alone, the greater part of the mission of the Higashikuni Cabinet has been attained. To our regret, however, his plans were not realized in rapid succession. Herein lies the cause for the present sudden political change. What was the fundamental cause for the failure in the realization of his pledges?

It is due to the fact, needless to say, that the Cabinet had no concrete means to realize its measures. Under the present situation, the Cabinet cannot stand on the basis formed by political parties. An organization akin to an association formed by sympathizers, who constitute its direct basis, has not been brought into being as yet. The bureaucratic structure remaining unrenovated is the only organization available.

The Government offices have been sticking to only one method of working its system. That is nothing but the system of conferences between or among the different Ministries. This conference system may be compared to the system of mutual insurance of responsibility. While a document is given stamps of approval by 40 to 50 different officials, it becomes unclear who is chiefly responsible. This system is apt to bring about a sort of irresponsible administration. Besides, this method has no speed at all. With this it is absolutely impossible to keep up with the developments of the situation. The prevailing situation cannot be coped with by the structure, capacity and sense of the old Bureaucracy.

The lineup of the new Cabinet is not known as yet. But the next leader should be a man of sincerity and broadness of mind capable of speedily realizing every good advice and directive coming from the Supreme Headquarters. The Japanese people are really endeavoring now to advance in peace, seek the truth and take the stand of humanity.

The Japanese are now exhausted, hungry and absent-minded. The Japanese are regarded as being gentle and mild by the officers and men of the Allied side, and it may be straightforwardly admitted that it is chiefly due to their fatigue. A still greater reason may be found in the fact that the Japanese are hoping for a calm, permanently peaceful life. They feel respect for the just discipline of the American troops. This is the honest sentiment of the Japanese masses, and is very natural. We should like to have such a progressive spirit as to adopt and absorb all that is good for the construction of new Japan, with the same natural sentiments, in politics, too.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF JAPANESE POLITICS

Explanation of the Five Articles Of Charter Oath

The following article was written by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, one of Japan's most enlightened educators, in 1932. It is republished here because it throws important light on the background of Japanese politics and indicates what course Japan is likely to adopt hereafter.—Editor.

III

Then we must remember that there was another preconcert in the Charter Oath, which prevented personal discontentment and dissatisfaction from assuming the proportion in which we often see them in many countries. The preconcert to which I refer is the Second Article of the Oath in which are stressed national solidarity and social unity which require of individuals some measure of sacrifice. Closely allied in principle to unity and solidarity is the Third Article, which clearly shows the spirit of liberalism by stating that all classes and callings, military or civil, should alike be given equal opportunity to enjoy liberty and pursue happiness.

The principles stated in four of the Articles I have been discussing as so closely interrelated, are concerned with the internal-life of the state, little being said of its external relations. This is given in the Fourth Article, whose wording is almost vague and enigmatic. I have noticed that in several books written in English, the following translation is used:—"All the absurd usages of former times would be disregarded, and the impartiality and justice displayed: the working of nature be adopted as the basis of action." This longer translation may serve as a commentary to my brief but more exact metaphrastic rendering.

As this Article was the principle by which the foreign relations of the Enlightened Reign (Meiji) were guided, allow me to elucidate it in detail.

What was meant by the "absurd" or "mean" usages of the past? They may include anything which are so deemed by the pioneers of Renewal. We thing naturally of some social customs and manners—women blackening their teeth, men wearing tonsils (not queues), religious festivals that had lost their original meanings, social festivities that had sunk into debauchery and many other evident abuses and corruptions. They may well be included. But in the eyes of statesmen, these were trifles which could be left to the enterprise of social reformers. There were political usages which were here called mean and absurd. There were international abuses in which the state and the Court had indulged in former times. The national isolation was a mean measure. The exclusion of foreigners, and the treatment of the few resident aliens (Chinese and Dutch) were also absurd. A sidelight will make this point clear. There were two terms used in those days in opposing the opening of the country to foreign trade—sakoku, shutting up the country, and jo-i, expelling foreign barbarians. These were the slogans adopted by the Imperialist Party as against the Shogunal. But by the time that Party got into power to make good the slogans, it was converted to the idea of opening the country. It could not take back at once the slogans it had been upholding. This "about face" had to be made gracefully. Under these circumstances what more catching maxim could be devised than the abolition of absurd usages—a term all-embracing in its meaning! So, within a few days after the Oath was proclaimed, the young Emperor personally received foreign envoys in state, thus setting the example of doing away with the old and absurd procedure in the treatment of foreigners. Thus in the commonplace expression of doing away with old abuses there was a confession of the nation's mistake.

(To Be Continued)